

U. S. Casualties 236,017; Many Men Coming Home; Russian Reds Massacre Prisoners to Save Food; Bolshevik Revolt Spreading All Over Germany

Morgan Will Fight Hylan Tax Roll Plan

Ready to Pay His Fair Share, but Won't Accept Larger Assessment

"Honor List" Hits Other Big Snags

Henry P. Davison Declines to "Stand For" Mayor's Assessments

Mayor Hylan's plan to increase the city's revenue by boosting the personal assessments of the wealthy business men of the city, regardless of whether the city was their actual residence, has been put to the test, and is at a critical point. The impression that has been permitted to go abroad that the names of the men who "stood for" increased assessments would be placed on an "honor roll" by the Mayor himself, and that the names of the others would be put on another roll, does not appear to have persuaded any great number of New York's moneyed citizens of the justice or necessity of paying personal taxes in two communities or permitting their assessments here to be raised.

Morgan Fights Imposition

J. P. Morgan, it was learned yesterday, has taken the same course his father followed when an effort was made to "double up" his assessment a year or two before his death.

"I want to pay my fair share of personal taxes," said the late Mr. Morgan at that occasion, "but I don't want to be discriminated against, and I won't be imposed upon."

His son, now head of the banking firm, called on George Henry Payne, Tax Commissioner, Thursday, after an emissary from the Morgan offices had in vain informed Commissioner Payne that Mr. Morgan was a resident of Glen Cove, Long Island, and paid personal taxes there. The visit of Mr. Morgan's representatives had no effect in lowering the \$1,000,000 assessment placed opposite Mr. Morgan's name.

All Rich Men on Roll

"Say to Mr. Morgan," was the reply of the examiner, "that all the rich men have been put on the roll this year, and that it will be very disappointing to the city administration for Mr. Morgan to swear off his personal assessment."

The next visitor from 23 Wall Street

Mr. Morgan himself. He told Commissioner Payne his home was in Glen Cove, Long Island, that he would leave there and that he could not demand that he pay on a personal property assessment in New York, where he was not liable, to be unjust and, if accepted, an unfair precedent to establish. If the city needed a certain sum of money for a specific purpose and asked the wealthiest business men for assistance in the project, that was a different thing, Mr. Morgan said, and the city would find who was ready to do his part.

Payne Firm as to Morgan

Commissioner Payne was reticent yesterday concerning Mr. Morgan's call upon him and its outcome. In response to queries concerning it, he wrote out the following statement:

"When the period for the hearings on personal assessments is over, that is, on December 1, this department will make a full statement as to the amounts assessed and the persons who swore off. This applies to Mr. Morgan as well as to others. A statement as to the attitude of the department and what it has tried to do to increase the revenues of the city then will be forthcoming."

Among the things which the department

has tried to do besides getting Mr. Morgan to "stand for" a personal assessment of \$1,000,000 was to get Mr. Morgan's partner, Henry P. Davison, a resident of Locust Grove, to "stand for" an equal assessment.

Hacon Also on List

It also put Robert Hacon and William H. Porter, of the same firm, on the list for lesser assessments, though the former Edward R. Stettinius, now in France representing the War Department, was overlooked.

Also, in direct response to urging by Mayor Hylan, John D. Rockefeller's assessment was increased from \$5,000,000 to \$10,000,000. That was the sum against his name when the

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Social Democrats Rule Polish Cabinet

Moraczewski, Leader in Galicia, Is Named as Premier of Body

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 23.—The new Polish Cabinet set up by General Pilsudski, who will assume the portfolio of the minister of war, according to a Warsaw dispatch, consists principally of Social Democrats and members of the Peasants' League.

Andreas Moraczewski, the Socialist leader in Galicia and a former member of the Austrian Lower House, is Premier. The Foreign Minister is Leon Wasilewski, formerly on the staff of a London newspaper.

Three portfolios are reserved for Prussian Poland.

Taft Is Asked To Be Supreme Baseball Head

Former President Considered Request and Is Expected to Accept Post

William Howard Taft, former President of the United States, has been asked by the powers of organized baseball to act as the supreme court of the laws governing the national game—to supplant the National Commission, in fact. The office was tendered the former President in this city yesterday afternoon. Mr. Taft has the matter under consideration and is expected to give a favorable answer in the near future.

Harry H. Frazee, president of the Boston American League baseball club, the world's champion Red Sox, and Harry N. Hempstead, president of the New York National League baseball club, carried the representations of organized baseball to the former Chief Executive. The move was made only after Messrs. Frazee and Hempstead had consulted with and received in-formation of the step from a majority of the club presidents of the National and American leagues.

"We have every reason to feel encouraged with the success of our mission so far," declared Mr. Frazee at the Lambs Club shortly after the conference with the former President. "While Mr. Taft has not yet accepted our offer, he has not been deaf to our pleas. We hope that he will return a favorable answer."

To Win Public Confidence

"It is felt by the majority of owners of the two major leagues," said Mr. Hempstead, "that Mr. Taft is the man to win back the public's confidence in this great sport. His is a judicial mind of the greatest magnitude. As our leading jurist, he could so shape the administration of baseball law as to conform in the strictest sense to right and justice. Baseball may consider itself fortunate if Mr. Taft shall consent to associate himself with the sport."

Messrs. Hempstead and Frazee issued a formal official statement as to their part in yesterday's negotiations, in which they said:

"H. H. Frazee, president of the world's champion Boston American League Club, and H. N. Hempstead, president of the New York National League baseball club, have had conferences with several club owners in the American and National leagues during the last few months with a view to changing the present form of National Commission to one man, and, feeling that the man to fill this position at the head of America's national game should be a big American figure who has the esteem and respect of the American public, it was decided to ask William Howard Taft for an audience, which was held in New York City by appointment yesterday."

Mr. Taft Considering

"We are very much pleased to state that after our interview with Mr. Taft he has taken the matter under consideration and we have great hopes that we may expect a favorable reply. Our reason for hoping that Mr. Taft will make a favorable decision is that it would require very little of his time and not interfere with any of his present activities. Our further idea, after discussing the matter with the different club owners, was that with one man as the supreme head of baseball it would place the presidents of the National and American leagues in the position of appearing before him in the capacity of counsel representing their respective organizations."

500 Officers Are Murdered In Petrograd

Reds Control Food Supply and Plan to Starve All Except Friends

Foreigners Are In Grave Danger

Cruiser Is Made Ready to Convey Leaders Away if Reverses Come

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 22.—The Bolsheviks have been guilty of terrible excesses in Petrograd in the last few days, according to a dispatch from Abo, Finland, to the "Aftonbladet." Five hundred former Russian army officers are reported to have been murdered.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Dispatches reaching the State Department to-day from Stockholm say a Helsingfors newspaper prints an account of a terrific Bolshevik massacre in Petrograd. Five hundred former officers were reported marked for murder and foreigners returning from the interior of Russia were said to be in grave danger.

A dispatch from Riga, dated November 18, states that 2,050 Germans, including several officers, are in great danger of starvation in Moscow.

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Dogs and men are battling in Petrograd for the flesh of horses that drop dead in the streets, according to a British business man who has just arrived in London. He escaped from Petrograd early in November and evaded the Bolshevik guard at the Finnish border at night. The Bolshevik government, he said,

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President Heeds Slesvig's Plea For Self-Rule

Answers Petitioners With Statement Old Wrongs Must Be Righted

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—President Wilson has promised that he will pay heed to the petition received by him from spokesmen of Slesvig (Schleswig) asking for the right of self-determination for their oppressed kinsmen in the province wrested by Germany from Denmark. The President says in his letter: "I can but assure you that your appeal to America's sympathy and passion for justice will not go unheeded."

The President's promise to aid in righting the wrong of 1866 and bring to the Danes of Northern Schleswig their long-promised but long-delayed plebiscite does not affect the status of the Kiel Canal or the German U-boat bases at either end. The canal lies wholly within the province of Holstein, south of the Eider River and canal which formed the boundary between the two Elbe provinces before they were united to Prussia.

The full text of the President's answer to the petition follows:

"November 12, 1918.

"The White House, Washington.

"My Dear Mr. Bodholdt:

"In addressing myself to you I wish to include not only Mr. Carl Plow, of Petaluma, Cal., and Mr. Jens Jensen, of Chicago, who with you have been the chief spokesmen of Slesvig in this country, but all the Slesvigers who have signed the petition directed to me as well as the still greater number of Americans of Danish race who have endorsed the petition.

Appeal to Be Heeded

"The statement you have given me signed by former residents of Slesvig and endorsed by a still greater number of Danes, all now American citizens, voices anew an unforgetting injustice. I can but assure you that your appeal

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Brunswick Council Goes Over to Reds

Liebknecht Radicals Also Gain Dusseldorf by a Coup

Rhenish Province Is Defying Berlin

South Germany, Especially Bavaria, Opposes Proletariat Rule

BERLIN, Nov. 23 (By The Associated Press).—The results of the Spartacus activity continue to be reported with menacing frequency from various sections of Germany.

On top of Thursday's reports of events at Kiel (where the Extremists usurped the power of the local authorities) come similar attempted coups by followers of Karl Liebknecht, Independent Socialist, at Hamburg and Dusseldorf. (Liebknecht is one of the Spartacus group.)

The movement failed at Hamburg, but it succeeded at Dusseldorf.

"Reds" Control Brunswick

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The Soldiers and Worker's Councils in the Lower Rhenish provinces, including those at Dusseldorf, Solingen and Reneschaid, have accepted the programme of the Spartacus (Bolshevik) group by a big majority, according to dispatches received here to-day. The Council of Brunswick has adopted unanimously a resolution opposing a constituent assembly and declaring the need of the hour is a national Soldiers' and Workers' Council.

The German government, replying to the Russian Soviet government's wire-

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American Fighters Start Home; Won't 'Sneak' Into U.S., Says March

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22.—Several thousand American soldiers sailed for home to-day on the liners Lapland and Minnehaha. It was a stirring scene as the men marched from the railway station and local camps to the landing stage, amid rousing cheers from the throngs of people along the streets.

"And they will not sneak into the country, either."—Chief of Staff Peyton C. March.

Americans on German Front In Luxembourg

Strung Along the Moselle, Watching Enemy in Slow Retirement

WITH THE AMERICAN ARMY OF OCCUPATION, Nov. 23 (By The Associated Press).—General Pershing's forces in Luxembourg and all along the river Moselle, from the points of junction with the French on their right and left, looked over into Germany to-day.

The Germans are somewhat slower in some places in evacuating their territory than had been expected, but not enough to give rise to the belief they do not intend to observe the terms of the armistice.

Along the Moselle, lagging German soldiers washed their clothing to-day on their side of the river. The Americans, on the opposite bank, did likewise. There was little conversing across the Moselle, owing to the strict American order against fraternization.

Americans Sightseeing

The weather is cold and clear. The Americans have bought guide books of Luxembourg and are enjoying the sight-seeing in the Moselle Valley.

By official decree, the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg early to-day changed from German to French time, the clocks being set back fifty-five minutes. The Grand Duchy had German time for many years previous to 1914.

Major General Laasiter succeeds Major General Haan, of the 32d Division. General Haan now is commanding the 7th Corps.

King Albert Will Enter Strasbourg With Foch To-day

PARIS, Nov. 23.—King Albert of Belgium will accompany Marshal Foch when the Allied Generalissimo makes his official entry into Strasbourg to-morrow.

French nationals, who had been carried off by the Germans from French occupied territory into Belgium, are continuing to return in large numbers as additional Belgian territory is liberated. These refugees bring the report that Captain Himmel, of the German army, who had in charge at Lille the work of deporting men and women of that city, was badly beaten by a Brussels crowd as the German troops were withdrawing. Himmel's clothes were torn to shreds by the mob and he escaped only through interference by the police.

Progress by the French army of occupation in Alsace and Lorraine was reported in the official statement issued by the War Office last night, reading:

"The occupation of successive delivered localities in Lorraine and Alsace continued to-day amid magnificent enthusiasm of the people. Colmar was solemnly entered by General de Castell-nau, who was greeted by the acclamations of the whole population, which gave evidence in most touching particulars of its attachment to France."

"From the Moselle as far south as the Vosges the line reached to-day comprised Thionville, Bouzonville, Wolkingen, Sarreguemines and Bitche. "In Alsace our advance guards have reached Reipertswiller, Roerach, Dandorf, Gendenheim and Gendenheim, after having entered Ingelimer, Roux-viller and Brumath, where they were given a touching reception."

"The flag of the 20th Colonial Regiment which was buried at Villers-sur-Semoir in 1914 has been recovered, and returned with military honors to the colonial army by the 20th Regiment of Infantry."

LONDON, Nov. 23.—Field Marshal Haig's report on the movements of the British army of occupation, issued to-night, says:

"The march toward the German frontier is proceeding satisfactorily. Advanced troops of the Fourth Army

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British Ships May Welcome Wilson Party

War Vessels Probably Will Escort Agamemnon Into Port

LONDON, Nov. 23.—The British Admiralty is considering plans for the reception of President Wilson. It will probably send warships to meet the Agamemnon and escort the Presidential party to port.

One plan under discussion includes a reception at Plymouth, whence the Pilgrims sailed for the Western continent, with possibly a ceremony in the building on the site of the house in which the Pilgrims were entertained before setting sail.

Disavowing any wish to intervene in American criticism of the visit of President Wilson to Paris, "The Times" says that his presence in Paris is much desired.

Will Help Cause

"President Wilson," it says, "has done incalculable services to the Allied cause. His name is one to conjure with in Europe. We are all idealists now in international affairs. We look to him to help us to realize these ideals and to reconstruct a better and fairer world."

"For this reason, and because he is the head of the American republic, we hope that party controversies will not prevent him from coming to Europe. There may doubtless be difficulties surrounding his attendance at the actual peace conference, but, even more important than the actual conference are the discussions that must precede it, and in these President Wilson's presence not only is desirable, but is indispensable."

Homage Paid Wilson

PARIS, Nov. 23.—Premier Clemenceau was reported early to-day to have gone to London, but he is still in Paris. A semi-official note published this evening in the "Temps" explains that Premier Lloyd George has invited M. Clemenceau to visit London and that the French Premier has accepted in principle, though the date has not yet been fixed. The Premier certainly will not go to London, it is added, before King George and Queen Mary have made their intended visit to Paris at the end of this month.

The French Senate has passed unanimously the motion already adopted by the Chamber of Deputies paying homage to President Wilson as "having well deserved of humanity." The motion pays the same honor to the Allied nations and their chiefs.

Two-Stop Flight of 3,000 Miles Is Begun

Santa Barbara, Cal., Airmen Expect to Reach Washington To-morrow

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., Nov. 23.—Bound for Washington, with only two stops scheduled between, the Loughhead biplane 102 left Santa Barbara at 5:05 o'clock this morning. The distance is approximately 3,000 miles.

Just before the start Mayor Nielson handed to O. S. T. Myerhoffer, the chief pilot, messages to the mayors of Deming, N. M., and Peoria, Ill., where the machine will alight for supplies. Deming is expected to be reached by 1:30 o'clock this afternoon and Peoria on Sunday afternoon. The fliers will stay at Deming until Sunday morning. Washington is expected to be reached some time Monday. Myerhoffer also carries a message from Governor W. D. Stephens to President Wilson.

The plane carries supplies sufficient for a 1,200-mile non-stop flight. It will follow the Southern Pacific Railroad tracks across the desert. It was constructed here by Allan and Malcolm Loughhead, and it has a carrying capacity of 2,500 pounds, which includes three passengers, and can reach an altitude of about 14,000 feet.

36,154 Killed, 1,160 Missing, 179,625 Total Of Wounded

General March Also Reports 14,811 Died of Disease and 2,163 Made Prisoner

Only Occupation Army to Remain

New England Fighters Among Those to Return; Demobilization in Camps Rapid

WASHINGTON, Nov. 23.—Total casualties in the American expeditionary forces up to the signing of the armistice were 236,017. General March announced to-day. They were divided as follows:

Killed and died of wounds, 36,154. Died of disease, 14,811. Died of other causes, 2,204. Wounded, 179,625. Prisoners, 2,163. Missing, 1,160.

Discussing the enormous number of wounded recorded in the total of casualties, officials said this included many thousands of men slightly hurt who did not go to hospitals and whose names never had been reported. Casualties reported to the department up to yesterday numbered only a little over 82,000 and most estimates of the probable total when the armistice was signed have not been over 100,000.

Long Lists Coming

Long lists are coming in daily now, however, and the total exclusive of the very slightly wounded may go far over the previous estimates.

The American forces in France, General March said, had taken 44,000 German prisoners in round numbers, and 1,400 guns. He added that the casualties among the American forces in northern Russia were not severe, contrary to reports, and that encouraging accounts of the situation of the forces there had been received.

General March said that authority had been given to General Pershing to send back home all such troops as will not be needed in making up the army of occupation, and that General Pershing had indicated that the following units would not be so required:

Divisions, 31, 34, 38, 39, 76, 84, 86 and 87. Coast Artillery Regiments 46, 47, 50, 75 and 76. Field Artillery Brigades 65 and 103.

Returning Divisions

The composition of divisions designate for return, so far as known, is as follows:

Thirty-first (Georgia, Alabama and Florida), 34th (Nebraska, Iowa, South Dakota and Minnesota), 38th (Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia), 76th (New England), 39th (Arkansas, Mississippi and Louisiana), 84th (Kentucky, Indiana and Southern Illinois), 86th (Chicago and Northern Illinois), 87th (Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Southern Alabama).

In addition General Pershing indicated that the following general classes of troops will be returned: Railroad artillery troops, army artillery troops, gas troops, tank corps, air forces and those divisions which were broken to be used as replacements for other divisions which had seen active service.

Many Coming Soon

Troops returning immediately from England, General March said, will include virtually all of the air squadrons, sixteen construction squadrons, one sailmaker's contingent, one Handley-page training station and several photographic and radio sections. Orders for the return of these already have been issued.

Movement of troops from France will be expedited in every way, the chief of staff said, and he added that they would not "sneak into the country, either."

Taking up the present advance of the Allied forces, General March pointed out that the American army is heading for Coblenz, the centre bridgehead on the Rhine, where it should arrive about December 1. The British forces will occupy the bridgehead to the north at

